said a mother, speaking of a most competent and tried governess. For this reason teachers to the first trouble as far as possible to themselve the trouble weight.

The daughter of a weil-known man in this city financially embarrassed is now governess to two backward children. Her employer is a woman who has two fine country places. She gives to her French cook a large salary. Her gardener is as well paid. The governess receives \$12 a month. Before accepting the place she was required to bring with her to the country a riding habit, two dinner dresses, and a bail dress, that she might sesiet in the entertainment of guests. These her friends got together the first she had to be a companion as the selection of the said of rest and privacy. But in addition to her duties as companion she has those of a maid, hatrdressing, sewing, carelessly asked for and carelessly accepted. In extenuation of the small salary the employer said: 'I pay my cook and gardener more, but then you have the entrée of my parlor.'

The daughter of a dead professor lives in a family noted and quoted for good works. She is highly educated, and chosen for that reason to have the care of three children. Her salary will be such as a sealer of three children. Her salary will be such as a sealer of three children. Her salary will be such as a sealer of three children. But my servants are so well chosen and so refined you need it have been such the children will be with him. But he does not like the constant presence of a stranger. The servants on the other hand, object to serving the governess' meals to her separately. She is accordingly obliged to eat at their table and with them. The soft mean the first head of the constraints of the constant companional process of the most pitable cases is that of a first process of the salary with the marked as a facther, she is not himsel

THE POOR GOVERNESS,

AND CONSERVE OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY CONT the routine of the Association is carried on by volunteers from the ranks of the rich and leisure part of the population. Young women make part of their diversion certain hours or days devoted to charitable work. It is these with whom the teachers come in contact, and the methods appear to be those resembling an intelligence office for servants. The teachers sit on benches outside of the door, and when called into direct communication with those in charge have their sensibilities wounded at every turn. This prejudice against the Young Women's Christian Association is so widespread that it seems that there must be some serious foundation for it. This is the more lamentable from the fact that fortunes in this country are so precarious; no one is so solidly intrenched in wealth and social position that misfortunes may not thrust him forth. The troubles of just that class would make a separate chapter.

solidly intrenched in wealth and social position that misfortness may not thrust him forth. The troubles of just that class would make a separate chapter.

"I think I am becoming a Communist," said a woman the other day, whose family is prominent in society and from which financial embarassments now exclude her. "My relatives know how straitened are my circumstances. They recognized my talent in music when I was one of them. They know that my serious training makes me a first-class teacher. Their children, if they would give them to me, would support me. But they cannot bear to have pecuniary relations with a member of their own family. Meanwhile my children have no winter flannels."

Another woman similarly situated said: "I applied to one of my best friends to recommend me as a teacher to another, and I told her my terms.

"Now, don't you think that is too much?"

"But why? I am first class in what I do teach, yet those are second-class prices."

"But now, really, that seems too much."

"You wouldn't think of asking a merchant to give you is velvet for it. That is what you are asking me to do.

"Now, don't you think it would be better for you to get a place as nursery governess? Then you could give English with music."

"But why? I should get half prices, and, moreover, I have small children of my own."

"I turned away sickened with the thoughtlessness and inconsiderateness of my friend, it is hopeless in trouble to apply to those who know you. They will exert themselves twice as quickly for a stranger, with whom they can get their reward in a sense of natronage."

Closely following on the heels of this plaint came the bitter, angry cry from a woman, brilliant, finely sducated, with unusual conversational powers, who was organizing conferences on the Elizabethan poets.

"I went to Mrs. —, my former friend and ally, and what do you think it would be better for you to learn typewriting? was her reply."

Cewbeys Lasseing the Ballet.

Cowboys Lassoing the Ballet.

Cowbeys Lassoing the Ballet.

From the Kansas City Star.

One of the variety theatres at Dodge City had for an attraction a company composed of gaudy-stockinged blondes. The performance was swill in its wretchedness, and in no time the boys got uneasy and the whiskey in them began to call for fun. Joe Hooke rose gravely, called the performance to a hait, and asked for the manager. That impressive gentlemen came into sight on the stage and asked what was wanted. Joe told him that a show, to be a success, should be plantifully sprinkled with local talent. The manager haughtily declined Joe's offer "to speak a piece," but his indignation was soon cut short by the whizzing of a lariat and a stern reminder that any kicking would speedly be followed by strangulation. Joe mounted the stage and ordered the orchestra to play somethin right sneaky like, and began a long piece to the effect that:

In de days of old We une all hed gold In fac' till quite recen'ly When we'une held a wake On New York Jake, But cudn't bury 'im decen'ly.

After that the performance proceeded until one of the boys, taking it into his head that the big fiddle was a misance, threw a lasso over the neck of it, and started for the door. The instrument was a complete wreck in a minute. The boys then began to lasso the girls on the stage, who were engaged in an Amazonian march, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, there was not a light burning in the house.

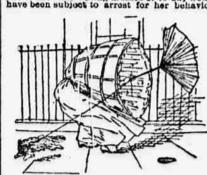
WOMEN MEN LOOK AFTER. to dress expensively trusts in her dressmaker seems would in her dootor. Before she selects the dressmaker and the dressmake



The average man and every other man would turn to look, but only to laugh.

"This dress is made," so the description to the plate says, of a fine white brillante, orn amented by sprigs of colored roses. The waist may be worn loose in the form of a sacque, or be made to fit the figure neatly, by the addition of a belt of a color to correspond with the dress. The neak is finished with a large square collar, edged with a deep scalloped ruffle of the same material. The sleeve forms one full puff, terminated by a double frill of brillants, with scalloped edges to correspond with the collar and the bottom of the dress. The hat is of fine straw, decorated with pale green ribbens, which surround the crown in the form of a ruffle, and terminate in a full bow and streamers behind."

She thought the looked pretty. She arrayed herself as carefully then as the pretty girls do now to make here elf attractive beyond others of her sex. And it is average man turned round to look in those days just as he does to-day. This style held its sway in the world of fashion for years. A girl who appeared in the street in one of the close-fitting dresses of to-day would have been subject to arrest for her behavior.



But the balloon skirts did not always insure the belle from embarrassing predicaments. They had windy days in New York then as we do now. Gales come up suddenly ahead of showers, and repeal ed experiences like that of the belle in this picture served to bring hoops into disrepute. The girl in the picture is going home before the wind from the matines. The toy dog pulling one way in terror and the umbrella and skirt yulling the other make the situation critical. The toy dog isn't in this case strong enough to pull her up into the wind so that her sails could be reefed a little. Imagine a crowded elevated train and all the girls wearing these kind of skirts. Cynical people may frown at the size of the busiless worn today, but in the light of history they ought to receive a cordial endorsement. If an ordinary, every-day bustle is capable of smuggling into the country 300 yards of silk, what could the skirts have done thirty years ago?

Observe the neatness and simplicity of the skirts has become an art. The drapery is slight, but is so arranged as to bring it into a pleasing appropriateness? of the other parts of the dress.

Different names for the different effects in drapery do not exist. Every dressmart for the different effects in drapery on the streat in frapery on the streat in the draping of skirts has become an art. The drapery is slight, but is so arranged as to bring it into a pleasing appropriateness? of the other parts of the dress.

Different names for the different names for the different names for the different names for the draper of and exist. Every dressmart in the proper sent here every month. If she does not drape a dress so as to produce a pleasing effect, it is simply her incapacity as an every dead of the proper sent here every month.



her cloth, she goes to the dressmaker and says she must get an ew dress. The dressmaker gets out her book of fashion plates, and they are all examined. The dressmaker sadvice is often asked, and more questions besides than a man would ask if he were buying a railroad. A plats like this is decided on, for instance. The drossmaker advises it because the lady is quite corpulent, and too much drapery would mar the effects. The form is one of the principal things the dressmaker must consider. The cloth is then purchased and taken to the dressmaker must consider. The cloth is then purchased and taken to the dressmaker who probably has the exact measure of the principal things the dressmaker with the dress with the medie, and the work of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands forth in all its bewitching loveliness. Of art stands

appears on the ad of being exact-plate, may take on e good dressmaker who is to make her who is to make her customers attractive on the street, no matter whether tall or shortorslim or large, must either by instinct possess or by study acquire the art of relioving the defects in form and emphasizing every peculiarity which can be made a grace.

"The present mode of draping," said a dressmaker recently,

be; of dr. of draping," said a dressmaker recently, "is very simple. It isn't good style to make lots of folds and to catch it up in numerous places. The art of drapery really depends upon using the simplest form and to drawing it about

the simplest form and so drawing it about the foundation skirt as to produce the best effect."

The dressmaker opened her book of plates, and pointed to these two French girls. She explained that their drapery was of a very simple character, but wonderfully effective. The



skirt is either plain or has a few folds at the back caught up slightly to give a pleasing contour to the bustle. The front drapery consists only of a piece of cloth laid on the front of the skirt, and then drawn up by just the right degrees around the waistband. The cloth can be laid on in different shapes, but when it is caught up by a master hand more than one woman will turn around to look at it on the street and say, "Isn't that perfectly lovely?"

HER FATHER'S CRUELTY.

A Beautiful Girl Driven Insans by the Op-

NETHERWOOD, Pa., Dec. 3 .- Miss Amanda Hasson has been adjudged hopelessly insane. as a result of her father's opposition to her lover, whom she had expected to marry before Charles Hasson, a wealthy resident of Netherwood, where also resides her bethrothed. Howard Masterson, the son of wealthy parents. Preparations were in progress for the wedding. which attracted much attention on account of the popularity of the young couple. Two weeks ago, however, it was reported that the harmonious relations between the Hasson family and Mr. Masterson nad been disturbed, owing to the circulation of a story about Masterson detrimental to his character. Young Master-

detrimental to his character. Young Masterson detrimental to his character. Young Masterson bore in Netherwood a spotless reputation, but he made frequent trips from home in the interest of his father's business. It was on one these occasions he was enarged with frequenting a place of questionable character, and Mr. Hasson thereupon forbade him paying further attention to his daughter, even though the day of their marriage had been made public.

Amanda was deeply grieved over the charges against her lover, which she characterized as false, and the creation of malicious people who envied her happinoss. She tried to reason with her father, but to no purpose. Mr. Hasson was resolute, and assorted that he had the most convincing proof of Masterson's guilt. Under pain of severe punishment he forbade her ever to be again seen in his company or to have any communication with the man who had thus insuited her.

Amanda clossly confined herself to her room, making frequent appeals to her father to permit one interview with Masterson in order to satisfy herself of his guilt or innocence, but he was unrelenting. He would hever permit him to cross his threshold no matter what the result would be. Meanwhie Masterson was using stratagem to communicate with her, but every means of so doing was cut off. He at length wrote the following note, which failed to reach her, and instead fell into the hands of her father, who from that time did not permit Amanda to see any one unaccompanied by some member of the family:

"Dearest Amanda: The false accusations that have been hurled against me by malicious

Amanda to see any one unaccompanied by some member of the family:

"SATURDAY NOON,

"DEAREST AMANDA: The false accusations that have been hurled against me by malicious people, which, of course, ere this have reached your ears, and the ungentlemanly and tyrunnical spirit of your father, has made me the most miserable of all living creatures. The charges are false, and I hereby challenge either your father or those from whom he received his information to prove the truth of them. The law presumes that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. Your father in this case has acted the part of Judge and jury, pronguncing sentence of guilt before a single word could be said either in the way of a denial or explanation.

"If you believe me innocent, as I think you do, I appeal to you in Heaven's name to make one final effort to leave the house to-morrow (Sunday) night by the saiest means you can employ, and I will meet you near the lower gate at any hour between 8 o'clock that night and 4 in the morning. I implore and beseech you to obey my command. Once away our marriage can soon be arranged, after which we have nothing to fear. Any display under the circumstances can very readily be dispensed with. Faithfully.

This letter was conclusive evidence that Masterson would resort to desperate means to accomplish his eads, and for the purpose of creating an unitavorable impression against the man who proposed an elopement, Mr. Hasson is contents of the letter to Amanda. Its effect, however, was the contrary. She demanded to bear his story of the charges against him, but he positively declined.

Amanda became ill, refused to be seen or see any one, even the members of the family. Her condition rapidly grew worse, and yesterday morning she was declared hopelessly insane by Dr. Bally, who was summoned to attend her. Miss Hasson is 23 years of age, accomplished, vivacious, and handsome. Mr. Masterson is 25 years of age, a gentleman of culture and refinement, whom, it is now believed, is innocent of the resports circulated ag

We have been so often asked, during the last few months, to explain what first led to our adoption of the improved garments which we now wear and advocate, that a few words upon the subject may lead to a better understanding of our purposes to carry on the work of inducing women world wide to conserve health and strength, and serve the interests of utility and beauty, by an improved but not violent modification of existing forms of dress.

The reasons which first led to our reducing petiticoats to one divided garment, and our outside dress to a style without bands and weight hanging upon the hips, was a backache and threatened invalidism. Every woman who has worn the ordinary fashionable garb, with its weight and impediment to natural form and carriago, knows what a backache is! she does not need to be told; it is the few men who admire, or profess to do so, the small, cramped, unnatural waist, and general deformity approved ultra fashionable, who ought to be taught by practical illustration just what backache is; and we are not sure but we are vicious enough (much as we admire and love the men from association with some very noble ones) to wish that the statute compelled these misguided bipeds to exchange dress with women for six months of each year.

From wearing this healthful dress ourselves modestly, and with no wish to attreat attention, we found that we were an object of almost universal interest (which was not wholly curiosity), and presently of envy. Our friends, one by one, came to admit the costumes we were pleasing and artistic, and it was not very long before some of them began to wear more or less of the modifications themselves; and about this time the press, always keenly alive to the best interests of the human family, took the matter up with appreciation of its merits; and behold, our 'charity at home' becomes the precursor of greater good to larger numbers than we had droamed.



Our purposes are single minded to the spread of healthful and artistic styles of dress, calculated to relieve women of burdens and at the same time please the eye. We do not advocate indifference to personal appearance, but the strictest attention to consistent relation between the natural structure and conditions of the body and what clothes it. The work in which sensible men and women are invited to join is that of proving that the unique conditions of American progress and independence are favorable to American ideas and models of dress for its people; that good sense is superior to Parisian caprice; and that with educated artistic sense, women may become lying pictures of ease, comfort, and beauty. One of the most needed reforms, and, I believe, the most difficult to introduce, because public opinion is so very strong on the subject, is, in my estimation, our manner of horse-back riding. I have been passionately fond of riding, and have ridden since I was a young girl, and know all that a woman has young girl, and know all that a woman has to contend with. May I communicate a few reasons why a woman should not ride as she does? The position is cramped and strains womb and back; the circulation is stopped in the right leg; the difficulty of getting a skirt to stay comfortably in place is very great, they are now so closely fitted and strapped down; the danger in case of accident is also great. A very one-sided development is the consequence, besides the many discomforts to the horse; it is more difficult for them to travel squarely, with as even a gait; saddle galls are almost sure to form; saddles have to be so tight in order not to slip. I think it is especially hurtful to a growing girl to assume the cramped-up position on one side of the horse. Why should we try to pretend we have but one lon? We take great pains to fit the form, from neck to hip, skin tight, and the form shows plainly from back to knee from the right side, and very much more immodestly than if we rode with our feet down.

I have made fo

erect, and ride with ease and grace, and a casual observer does not notice that they are riding differently from others. Of course, the skirt is very smooth, and plain between the legs, and the klits all on the outside. When the children stand they seem to be dressed as usual in a simple kilted skirt.

Even now women travellers over dangerous and intricate paths find the square-seated method of riding imperative; and if this end can be compassed without an apparent suggestion of legs (which seems to be an offence against fastidiousness in woman), then, by the courtesy of Fate, it wins!

HOW TO OBTAIN AND PRESERVE BEAUTY.

Soap should never be used for the face, however much it may be used on other parts of the body not so much exposed to the air as the face. To keep the skin healthy and fair it should be sponged twice a day, morning and evening, with tepid distilled water. It is very pleasant to wash with hot water in winter, but it renders the skin too liable to roughness afterward when exposed to the cold. On the other hand, it is equally measant to wash with cold water in summer, but cold renders the skin more liable to tan and freckle when afterward exposed to the sun. Tepid water, therefore, is preferable for every season of the year.

Milk baths have been in favor from time immemorial with ladies, and nothing is better than a daily hot bath of milk. Mine, Tailien was among the historical women who bathed in milk, to which she added crushed strawberries to give it an agreeable periume. I have also hoard of an old lady of 80 who retained a girlish complexion like cream and roses by always washing in the juice of crushed strawberries and nothing else.

But we can fortunately keep our skins healthy and fair without resorting to those extreme measures. For the full length bath a bag of bran will soften the water and make the skin deliciously smooth and fair; but lot me here remark that no bath is perfect in its results without the long and brisk friction of hands, or a coarse towal afterward. Friction not only stimulates circulation, but it makes the flesh firm and polished like Parlan marble. It is sometimes astonishing to see the change made in an ugly skin by friction, and any flay who wishes to posses a healthul, beau with they, firm to the touch and fair to be exhibited in spirits, but the daily task of rubbling like of the court of Charles the Second of the each and the see he para in vinegar, and beat the white of an egg in it. This gives brilliancy to the office and one of the easiest and, in my opinion, beat of all the famous lotions for the complexion, after the pure milk bath, is what the beauting which is now contin

THE GREAT DRESS REFORM.

\*\*STILES OF WOMEN'S DRESS NOT YET ADOPTED BY FASHION.\*\*

Improved Carments Generally—Divided Shirts, Chemileons, Legistics, Supporters—Women Should Ride Astride on Horseback Prom Dress.

THE RESSONS WHY.

We have been so often asked, during the last few months, to explain what first led to our adoption of the improved garments which we now wear and advocate, that a few words upon the subject may lead to a better understanding of our purposes to carry on the work of inducing women world wide to conserve health and strength, and serve the interests of utility and beauty, by an improved but not violent modification of existing forms of dress.

\*\*Balt of taking daily. But this is a habit which, oneo begun, must be continued, otherwise a rapid breaking up of the system energy wise a rapid breaking up of the system energy wise a rapid breaking up of the system energy hat she because a steriole a sight in death as she had been beautiful in life.

A word now on wrinkles. The skin has a natural tendency to form wrinkles, even in a course, and the surpose which distends the skin for any time must lead to wrinkles, and as a weak or imperfect circulation of the blood will make certain parts of the body swell, it is of the greatest importance to keep the blood pure, and thus prevent bloating, which is sure pour and the surpose of the system energy hours, deliberately, setting their faces against excesses in diet if they wish to keep the interests of the body swell, this face regular exercise in the open air, and keep the distance of the blood will make certain parts of the body swell, it is of inducing women world wide to conserve the province of the blood will make certain parts of the body swell, it is of the province and the province of the province and the province of the pro

some they are most difficult to rid one's self of.

BOME REFORMED GARMENTS.

The following cuts will show the various garments comprising the Jenness-Miller system, beginning with the first garment worn next the body, which is a jersoy-fitting wooilen or silk garment for winter wear and one of lighter grade for summer. This garment is manufactured in quality and thuts so exquisite as to make a woman, when clothed from neck to wrists and ankies in the delicate flesh color of the costlier silks, a vision of loveliness. Nothing in the divided garments, vest and drawers, in any way approaches the beauty of this perfect fitting union suit, while its comfort and utility are supreme. Even the costliest of the merine and silk vests and drawers present the features of too much fullness about the string to the drawers remains a permanent disadvantage.

body; while the aggregation of flannel, cotton, or quilted petticoats, worn one over the other, becomes intolerable. Moreover, the Turkish legicites (or divided petticoat) are so full as to dely detection when in repose, and are far more graceful in general outline.

Are the legicites warm? Again, why not? They can be made with inner lining to suit the season, and reason assures one that any garment fitted properly to a member protects it better than when hung upon it, and in cold weather the air circulates under the petticoat so that sufficient protection for the legs can only be obtained by overclothing the hips and abdomen, while the legicites furnish equal warmth and weight to every part.

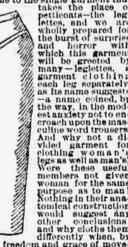
And does not the shape of the body show through the outer drapery? Truth compolis us to confess that it does not, to the degree that our artistic sense demands. In fact, the difference to the eye between the retitionated and legicited woman is so very slight that one needs to have direct attention called to the change before it is suspected, in most instances. But if woman's proper shape were suggested through her drapery, why should a wail of protest ascend to heaven over so desirable a result, adding as it would to gracefulness of carriage, for just that one needs to have direct and of protest ascend to heaven over so desirable a result, adding as it would be more inartistic than the present fashion of bringing the upper portion of the body into great prominence, and disguising the lower part. It is his very fashion that is responsible for the inmodest and often indecent exposure of the upper part of the figure; and until proportion is admitted into women's dress by successive steps in the right direction, we shall be confronted by offensive violations of taste and decency in woman's dress.

The gown form—the foundation upon which it rests. Upon this correct foundation dresses of various styles of drapery and trimming can band the weight evenly supported by each member upon which it rests. Upon this correct foundation d









be adapted, and as the popular taste is educated to higher artistic forms, perfect detail will be added to perfect healthfulness.

How to Adopt the New System.

Every few days we receive letters from women who have plenty of gowes and underwear on hand, who write us that they cannot afford to throw them away; noryet, in many instances, afford the extra expense of making entirely over. We do not know what your wardrobe may consist of, but if it begins with two or three sets of heavy merinos, shirts and drawers, you can certainly remodel these with little trouble and no expense beyond that of buying a few buttons and two or three balls of taps. If you wear coffset covers and drawers, you can easily combine these into one garment by taking the hand off the drawers and attaching the top to the lower edge of the corset cover. Your petiticoats can easily be remodelled into legistice; plain, if not the Tarkish. You can throw away that ugly, deforming bustle, and content yourself with two or three simple reeds in the skirt of your dress, and you can take off your beak-heating cushion of hair or cotton.

If your dress is cut with a basque, and as the style has been high upon the hips so that you have not sufficient length of basque to admit of fastening your underdress skirt to the bottom without making too much breadth at the hips, just take your skirt of the belt, and, making a low-necked, sleeveless silesia waist, which is not at all clumey, attach your skirt to that of the waist line, getting rid of the band and much of the weight on the hips at the basque that your dress will be either as graceful or as desirable as if made new after one of our models, but it will insure a measure of the comfort for which you are now wearing.

WASHINGTON HOSTESSES

EOCIAL WAYS OF EMINENT SADIES AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. Cleveland's Housekeeping at Oak View -Mrs. Whitney's Spiendid Exterialnments
-Mrs. Carilele and Mrs. Myrrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Each succeeding year brings a greater number of prominent peo-ple to Washington who either build, lease, or rent houses, and do their best to outshine each other in the social world. Yashington society is a strange mixture, composed of many cir-cles, and circles within arcles, all revolving around one centre point. The increase within late years of rich people making Washing-ton their winter residence has widened the circles to a great extent and at the same time contracted the smallerones, and these seem to go on slowly in their own course, unmindful of the noise and bustle made by the newcomers. The smaller circles are composed of the abla residents of Washigton, who are exclusive,

and very particular as to whom they admit. The greater circles are the official, and what might be called the legislative.

A certain programme is laid down for society at the White Hoise, and it seldem varies. It consists of official receptions, state dinners, and a few private at-homes by the lady of the White House. The Senators' and Representatives' wives all have their days for receiving. Added to these are the receptions of prominent people; and one who wishes to follow the gayoties of Washington will have his hands full and very little spare time if he attemnts to keep up with the life. In such a large body as Congress there are many very rich members whose wives take the greatest delight in shining in this social world. and whose receptions have become noted all over the country. Others have to entertain on account of their official position; but the ma-

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He has a cosey little apartment on the infloor of the main house, with a pretty little rior where Mrs. Carlisle receives her frienced where Mrs. Carlisle receives her frienced call socially.

As the wife of the Speaker of the Hou Mrs. Carlisle is obliged to hold many large septions, and the hotel pariors are always, her disposal. On her reception days a great ream of carriages can always be seen hearte of street entrance to the hotel. Mrs. Carls is a great favorite in society here, for she is most charming lady, full of womanly wisde and motherly grace. The Speaker himsels as great a favorite in Congress as his wi is in society. They live alone because the two sons are grown, and are in business in lohits Kansas. The boys are both grominal lawyers, and by the belp of their father at their wown ability have won themselves a ame in their adopted town.

Mrs. Carlisle usually during the seson has some young lady friends from Kentuky string with her at the hotel. She is ver foundly young ladies' society, and generally manafes to gather about her young people who repleasing in manner and cigrming a perfamors. Acrisise is quite noted fir the plasantitie teas she gives in her apartments, he through the session those wo receive invations to these entertainments consider this selves lucky. The Speaker and Mrs. Carlise are much sought after in selley, and their for case is always full of invitaions. The Spear devotes two or three night in each well to dinners, and through the session has is each well to dinners, and through the session has no calrendered the has lived at Willard's Hed for live or six years, and has become one of your leaver six years, and has become one of your leavers in the second one of the second of the has people wisting the h. Col. Morrison, however, if not given muc! to seciety, but Mrs. Morrison has no calrendered to have young people visiting the h. Col. Morrison, the well-known has no calrendered to have young people visiting the h. Col. Morrison however, if not given muc! to seciety, but Mrs. M

NOT A WELCOME GUEIT. The Bride's Frother Wanted & Camit Suiche at the Wedding

Louisville. Nov. 26.—A wedding pay at 1.818 West Market street was invirued on Thursday pith by a starting inlent. Charles life and Miss Mary Leonal worto be married at the residence of the gon's mother. The guests had assemiled at the minister was just ready to saythe being words when Harry Ills, a brother the toom, staggeredinto the room very much intocated and with an open razor in his had. I am going to put my throat," he said," and want you to see me do it. Then ke raid the weapon a determined look overbreads his face, and seemed to be in the ac of take his if when some of the guests retrain. Bind. After his relatives and friendihad taced to him to became caim, and lawhingivaid it was a joke, and that he hadro interior of killing himself.

Quiet was then restored, af the vedding ceremony was gone through wh. Therondbe suicide took part in the merry asking which followed, and seemed to be as hopy as any of the others. Yeaterday horningse did not go to work, and spent thelay in h room. About 7 o'clock he want out, it soon iturned to his room. An hour afternal hismother had occasion to go into the samber, nd, noticing that his breathing sended strage and unnatural, after trying to waken im. she called for help. An emptilaudanub bottle near the bed told plainly wit was the matter. A stomach pump was applit, and acr working nearly all night his lif was saed. This morning he is still confinite hisroom, but will rocover. He refuses toly why e took the polson, but declares he was to ds and thai life has no attraction for h. He is about 22 years of a, work at Avery's phough factory, and lives while pother. He mas allways, until regently, he regarded as a sober, industrions young kn. an was never known to drink before. It said et is in love with a woman who lives the country, but it visiting in the city, and thahe will not entertain his suit. His friendspower, deny this and say he was crazed withrink and did not know what he was doing. Pros the Philadelphia Press.